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TRYABITA FOOD CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

A NOVEL WRITTEN IN A PRISON CELL

E. P. Ingham's New Book Saw the Light While its Author Was in Penitentiary.

Whether or not Ellery P. Ingham's new book, "At the Point of the Sword," was conceived in a prison no one has

was conceived in a prison no one has come forward to say, says the New York Herald, but there can be no doubt that most of it was written in a cell in the Bastern Penitentiary.

Mr. Ingham, once United States District Atorney, and his assistant, Harvey K. Newitt, were sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment in May. 1889, for attempting to bribe Mr. May, 1809, for attempting to bribe Mr. McManus, a secret service agent who had exposed the noted Jacobs-Bredell-Taylor counterfelting case in Lancaster, Pa. He was released from jail on Christmas Eve

During their imprisonment there was much speculation as to what Mr. Ingham and Mr. Newitt would do after their release. It was given out at the penitentlary that they were studying Spanish and reading law, with a view to estab-lishing a practice in Havana. Many other stories concerning their plans were given out, but the tree one was never

FROM LAW TO LITERATURE.

Mr. Ingham, at least had abandoned the law and gone into literature. When Mr. Ingham's health broke down, it is said, overzealous application to this novel was the cause. He would write and rewrite day after day and night after night. Even to the warden he would not confess that he was actually writing

"I'm just scribbling to while away the time," he would say.

Mr. Ingham poses as the translater of the 'Memoirs of Ernest, Sieur d'Arte-veldt, sometime captain under William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and afterward a colonel commanding a regiment in the service of Their High Mightiin the service of Their High Mighti-nesses, the States General of Holland. Giving an account of his hirth and his youthful adventures; relating some of the stirring scenes enacted about Antwerp when that city was besieged by the Prince of Parma, and detailing in full how Sieur d'Arteveldt met and wooed and won a fair lady."

seem to indicate that the author felt | them very deeply. For instance, this, in the introduction:

If the reader complains that some strings are left loose and some bad char-acters remain unpunished it is only necessary to remind him that so it is in

"BLUE BLOOD AND RED." Mr. Ingham always declared and still asserts that he was the victim of circumstances. He says that time will prove his innocence of the innocence of his partner. "Blue Blood and Red" is the title of one of the chapters. It also conveys a fair impression of the character of the book. Love and fighting are about equally divided. In the twelfth chapter Mr. Ingham's have examines an infernal machine and is arrested. He to released from his predicament in the next chapter and is "in prison again" in

the fifteenth. In the end the hero marries and lives happily ever after. That is where the difference between the hero's prison ex-perience and Mr. Ingham's prison ex-perience comes in.

NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Montague Replies to the New York Sun's Criticism of His Article.

Editor of The Times; Sir, The New York Sun of July 31st takes up my letter to you of July 14th, hended "The Negro Must Go," and under headed "The Negro Must Go," and under the caption, "The Plan of a Virginia Philosopher," the Sun prints a serious, courteous column of comment, to show its readers the tendency of Southern opinion, as represented by my way of thinking, and to express its disagreement with my conclusions. The Sun takes the high moral ground which you yourself took, and contends, as you did, that the severity of my point of view is inconsistent with Christian law, the idea being that the principles and rules of conduct enunciated by our Saviour must transcend in force any law of nature, to say nothing of force any law of nature, to say nothing of the mere common law of man. I am Lorry the Sun and The Times do not agree with me. The Sun, like The Times, is a

with me. The Sun, like The Times, is a power in its sphere; it is edited by broad minds, that have a rich and steady sense of humor, to which the spectacie of a man trying to dictate to God should furnish inspiration for homeric gayety.

Even the divine Christ was subject to the laws of nature. He was born and nursed and dressed and raised like any infant without divinity, and he lived and died like a human beling, which is indisdied like a human being, which is indisputable evidence that, Christ being divine

the laws of nature command the obedi-ence of both God and man.

The Creator expresses himself through his creation, i. e., nature, and the process is one of constant change, constant im-

provement. "The old order changeth,

is found behind the expression, "the survival of the fittest." This process is slow, but it grinds exceeding small. No thinking man who has sailed in midocean or camped in mid-prairie or climbed the high mountains or penetrated the deep forests, and who has looked skyward at the start with and studied the growth the stars at night and studied the growth of animals and plants by day, has any casen to doubt that man, after all, is a try, if potential creature, as much sub ject to nature's laws as is the mollusk. Then why should High Heaven make any exception of the Guinea negro, the low-

est species of the genus homo?

No such exception has been made, and
I say that as the Indian, the negro's
superior, has gone, so the negro must go—
shall go. We can never pull them up. The records of the world prove beyond sentimental argument that everywhere that the taint of color has struck into the Arran blood, from the days of the Veda, when a division of the Aryans, a white people, scattering from their habitat in the upper valley of the Indus, invaded the Punjab, gained control of India and raixed with dark skinned people whom they had conquered, the white race has deteriorated from the effects of intermix-ture. The inhabitants of Northwest In-dia would be true Aryans to-day as their hinglish conquerors are, but for the mis-take of their primitive ancestors in mix-ing with the colored, inferior races. The inferior partner of a mesalliance may pos sibly be raised in the social scale, the superior one is inevitably pulled down to make the average. The Teutonic Goths, the original "blue-blooded people," verran the Spanish Peninsula, and the blood of the dark little Iberians struck into their strength, and every man knows how Spain collapsed at the zenith of her Iberian and Moorish infusions are the secret of Spanish incompetence. Long before them the Aryan, Greek and Latin civilazations fell before the corrupting taint of inferior bloods. Look at their swarthy skins to-day and read the secret of their downfall. The Latin races are hopelessly prostrated, most conspicuously the Portuguese, who actually permitted with the negro slaves of Prince Henry, the Navigator, Their an-cient glory is gone, and there is no future for Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece-Russia mus

That is why I say that, while I pity the poor negro, I am a white man's man, and reiterate, "The negro must go." not per exodus, but by the fading away is not going to come about in any magical year and a day, but slowly through generations. No matter if there are nearly nine millions of n crop out passages and sentences which | United States. The Indians were numerous "as the leaves on the trees" when Jamestown was founded. They were innumerable when our little 3,000,000 peo-ple were fighting the Revolution. But they had no inherent capacity for tak-ing on our civilization; they lacked the instinct for high organization; they were a passive rather than an initiative pe ple. The negroes have all these weaknesses. If they were in the same class with us they would long ago, like the Jews in Egypt, have marched out of the

nature, and vengeance is being visited

country to conquer a home for themselves in Mexico or the West Indies I am a Ch. stian man, but I do not believe that Christianity is such a spineless, soft, enfeebling proposition as some of its worthy exponents persist in making it out to be. God made man a fighting animal, and the poet voices one example of our Lord in the lines, "To thyself, be true, etc." To our dying day we must fight for life, as we must fight for peace. The preponderance of women in the church has had a most effeminating influence upon the interpretation of the Scripture. Let some crusader get up and preach militant Christianity for awhile and see the men flock back to the faith of their fathers. "I came not to bring peace, but a sword," said our Lord. As an idle mind is the devil's workshop, so the piping times of peace breed decay of body and spirit, and put an end to progress. The great virtues are evolved from a struggle. Man is his strength has violent tendencies which he must subdue or be subdued by. As with the individual, so with the race-there are dark evils that we must beat down un-der our feet or they will sap our strength

and wash over us utterly.

I would not be understood as advocating "threatenings and slaughter" toward the negro. It seems to me the policy of the South should be one of laisser-faire, of non-interference. The let-alone will settle the negro question. It is ab-surd in the face of nature for us to try to pull the negro out of the place in the scheme of things to which God has assigned him. And I say, sir, it is a crime against nature and treason to our race for white men to be retarding the processes of nature by attempting to educate the negro above his station and thus put weapons in the hands of the enemy; and I look with little short of horror upon the idea of urging him to attach himself to the soil by acquiring land. It simply means a lengthening of the silent struggle to eliminate him, for

inevitably the negro must go.

As I said in my former letter, the new Southern industrialism and the new Southern agriculture, going forward by leaps and bounds, will do the work. The Sun says: "Now, if the negro 'goes.' where will the industrial system of those (the Southern) States get the labor upon which it depends, for that labor is negro

after year so imperceptibly as not to shock our industrial system too incon-veniently. Any man can walk out in shock our industrial system to wendently. Any man can walk out in Richmond and see the process at work. There are now white men engaged in building labor, engineering labor, metally harhering. chanical labor, street work, barbering, and such lesser trades where white men never were seen before. There are at east two white coachmen in town to my knowledge, and white girls are serv-ing in restaurants and laundries without being at all despised. This thing is going on all over the South, as I have seen St. Louis, and from Atlanta to San Antonic. The negro is frozen out of the skilled trades by the "competition and contempt," as the Sun says, of the unions; and it is only a matter of time, judging from these indications before our eyes, when the commonest labor will be hard for him to find. Even white farm labor is developing at the South. I know how it is in the rural districts, be-cause I have visited them and have look-ed around. A negro can live, at a pinch, upon what a dog can, and any sort of clothes and any sort of shelter will do for him and his family. Therefore the average negro lives from hand to mouth, and works only when he needs a little ready cash for luxuries. Farmers canot hire him for more than a little while. not hire him for more than a little while. and if the darkies do consent to work, they cannot be depended upon, sometimes, even from day to day. So white men are reduced to doing their work them-As our improverished country people are beginning to afford it, they are buying improved farm machinery, like the corn mower, with which a couple of intelligent white men can do the work of a room full of negroes. By and by ne-groes will find that they are not wanted on the farm.

riculture like that of the new industrialism will push the negro closer and closer to the starvation point.

It is with these things going on before

me that I say let us hasten the inevitable and further our progress by putting no sentimental obstacles in the way of na-ture's elimination of the blacks. The Sun wants to know why foreign immigration does not seek the South. It is because the cheap black labor is here, and its presence keeps down prices in the labor market. The foreigners have come here to better themselves financially and socially. Shall they seek a negro level? But we of the South must reach out for Northern, Western and European immigrants, particularly for both agricultural and mechanical labor-ers. Some are here now, others are coming in every day, but we want them to come by the thousand and hundreds of thousands. With their coming labor will rise in dignity and in price, and we shall have the same labor conditions that en-able the great Northern factories and the great Western ranches to carry on their business successfully. If they can

do it, we can.

The editor of the Sun must see this as I do, if he will stop and think it over. And I hope you will, too, because I believe that this cheerless solution is the only real and reasonable solution of the dreaded and reasonable solution of the only real and reasonable solution of the dreadful negro problem.

JEFFRY MONTAGUE. Deep Run Hunt Club, August 1, 1902.

Educational Facilities in Worcester. To the Editor of The Times:

SIr.—It was a pleasure to one who was educated in the schools of Richmond to observe somewhat closely the educational system in Worchester, Mass.

The most prominent institution of learning in that city is Clark University, founded in 1887 by the late Jonas G. Clark one of Worcester's public lights.

Clark, one of Worcester's public-spirited citizens. This university is peculiar in that it is unlike all other American universities, with the single exception of the Catholic University in Washington.
These two institutions are modelled after German universities; that is, they

admit only graduated students, whereas

the vast majority of students of all other universities are under-graduates.

In view of the fact that this institution and the great work it is doing is not so widely known as some others, I think the following bit of information was the without some interest the may not be without some interest to

your readers: Its sole aim is to develop productive scholars and highly trained teachers for other institutions of learning, and thereby indirectly to uplift the general stand-ard of education throughout the country. Its graduates are already found among the faculties of our leading universities

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, then professor of psychology in Johns Hopkins University, and perhaps the greatest educator in America, was chosen president. He, with nine others, all of whom are leading lights in the scientific and educational worlds, constitute the faculty. The university consists of the following group of four closely related depart-

Mathematics, physics, biology, and hathematics, physics, brough, and psychology. Under each department there are several sub-departments. Thus, under biology there are the departments of physiology and neurology, and under psychology the departments of pedagogy,

psychology the departments of pedagogy, anthropology, and psychiatry.

The number of students ranges from thirty to forty. This to many is the most surprising, or rather disappointing feature of the institution, and the question is frequently asked, "Why so few?"

The answer is clearly stated in the words of the president: "The methods of the University are too costly and its energy and funds too precious to be spent energy and funds too precious to be spent upon those who are not well trained, promising and in earnest."

To the few select students who are re ctived, the University opens all its privi-leges, and supplies every incentive pos-sible in the way of fellowships, scholar-ships, books, facilities, and above all, direct personal stimulus and instruction.
There is no clearly marked line of distinction between the three or four students and the professor with whom, rath er than under whom, they work. methods o instruction are laboratory work lectured by the professors, often supple-mented by the students, and seminaries i. e., stated meetings at which the re-sults of individual reading and research are reported for the benefit of all; views freely criticised; new comparisons, standpoints, etc.

In this way Dr. Hall has succeeded in developing what is known as the new psychology and pedagogy in this coun-try, a work whose magnitude and imperfance it is difficult to overestimate. As a radical result of this there are at As a radical result of this there are at present bout thirty phychological laboratories in America, numerous journals and associations for the advancement of knowledge in psychological and educations, topics, nearly all of which were founded by Dr. Hall and his pupils.

In add. for to the regular students,

there are miny teachers and principals from Worceste and vicinity who attend special Saturday courses in psychology and pedagogy. The result of these courses are especially gratifying to he educators and people in Masachusetts educators and people in absactusetts.

Not only have the methods of instruction and the ability of the teacrers been
greatly improved, but a strong desire
has been instilled in the breasts of all to
obtain the very best possible education.

The whole atmosphere is figuratively
speaking saturated with education. Parspeaking, saturated with education. Par ents are constantly visiting the schools and show the greatest interest in the work. There are mothers' cluts and fathers' clubs and teachers' clubs, all working in harmony with each other, and endeavoring to make the new generation far better than the old. New

an institution as Clark can have in a perintendent of Worcester public sch permisencent of worcester public schools for 1901. It should be remembered in this connection that Worcester has a population of about 120,000. There are 70 day schools, 25 surburban schools, and 21 night schools which cost \$2,702,351 In these figures are included three high

In these figures are included three high schools which cost \$334,160.

The number of pupils enrolled was 23,-725 of whom 3,639 attended the high schools. Number of female teachers, 554; number of male teachers, 108; total salary paid to these, \$402,815 or an average of \$640 per annum; total expenses of all the schools for the year, \$563,155,58.

It would be interesting to show the vast difference between these figures and those of 1890, but lack of space forbids. Suffice it to say that while the population has increased only 40 per cent. in the last ten years, the enrollment in the high schools increased 150 per cent and the expenses in a corresponding ratio.

I thoroughly believe it is not too much to say that this great progress is due

I thoroughly believe it is not too much to say that this great progress is due in a large measure to the work and inspiration of Clark University. While in Worcester, I visited the high schools several times and I confess that I never went away without feeling envious and jealous, for each of these schools will compare very favorably with our best Southern colleges. Indeed they are nothing less than free rubiles colleges.

less than free public colleges.

In Worcester and what is true of Worcester and what is true of Worcester is true in equal or even greater degree of other New England clies, both large and small, one can go from the kindergarten through the university without having to walk a half mile and without the cost of one cent. Books, stationary tools and other necessities are furnished the pupils free. They are given free transportation to school in vinter.

How often have I wished that similar opportunities might be given Southern children. How often has my imagination pictured glorious victories for Southern children over their Northern friends, if they could only compete with them under the country of the c

they could only compete with them un-der similar conditions. I fully appreciate the fact that considering the very many der similar conditions. I fully appreciate the fact that considering the very many and great disadvantages under which the South has been laboring she has made rapid and wonderful progress in educational as well as other fields. Let no one get the impression that this article was written to disparage Southern schools, far from it. My only hope is that it will inspire and in some measure help to instill in the hearts of our people an even greater yearning than exists at present for better educational facilities. Considering their means our philanthropic men compare favorably with those of other sections of the country, but the South is sorely in need of still greater sacrifices on the part of her sons and they ought not to rest content until they see the day dawn when it will be no longer necessary for the best young men and women to go North or West for their education. JOSIAH MOSES.

All of this admirable system went to wreck gradually with the decline of the empire. The barbarian invaders cut off the water supply when they besieged the water supply when they besieged Rome, and it was never restored.

Regions which in its day were fortified by constant water supply, in ours are arid plains.

As to the water supply of ancient Rome, engineers have generally followed the estimate of a French engineer. At he estimated that it was four hundred million gallons daily. The iconoclast American has turned up

in the person of a Mr. Herschel, who declares that in the time of Frontinus, the supply could not have been more than sixty million gallons daily; that is about sixty gallons per head. This seems small when we consider the immense use of water in baths-public and private. To mention only two of the former: the baths of Diocletian contained 400,000 square yards, and those of Caracalla were a mile in circumference and had accommodations for sixteen hundred bathers. One of the most impressive sigths in the Eternal City is the ruins of these baths. The studio of the Richmond artist Ezekiel is built in one of the vaulted chambers of the Baths of Diocletian.

Rome after the destruction of its means of outside water supply fell back upon the "Yellow Tiber." Strange to say, in the Dark Ages, through the Middle Ages. and up to comparatively modern times the citizens of Rome became convince of the wholesomeness of their river

We all know the citizens of Richmond, like those of Rome, are disposed to claim perfect healthfulness for their sacred stream, appearances to the contrary, notwithstanding; for in the quality of "yel-lowness" it surpasses the Tiber. But it is not known that any citizen of ours ever carried on his travels a supply of water from the noble James. This was frequently one wi... those of the Roman river. Cardinal Giulio de Medici, who went from Rome to France to marry his nlece, Catherine, to Henry II., took a sufficient quantity to last him for his

Our faith in the salubriety of the waters of our river seems shaken in these degenerate days, in view of adoption of that (scarcely settled) settling basin.

BEACH PARK CONCERTS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902, From 5 P. M. to 8 P. M., By Sohm's Orchestra.

1. March-Military MaidCorey 2. Medley Overture-Something Doing, introducing "Sne's the Only Lady Friend I Know," "For Old-Time's Sake," "'Tis Not Always Bullets That Kill," "Well I Guess Yes I Do." "T've a Longing in My Heart for You Louise," "March the Comedy King,"

3. Sextette-From Lucia Di Sommermore Moses
4. Idyl—The Mill in the Forest. Ellenberg
5. Trombone Solo—The Holy City. Adams
MR. T. E. DULANEY.

7. Selection—Bohemian Girl......Tob: 8. Anvil Chorus—From I'l Trovatore, MR. J. L. SOHM.

 Cornet Solo-My Old Kentucky Home, air and variations (request)...Masten
 Waltz-Sweet Remembrance..St. Clair II. The Forge in the Forest Michebis 12. March-Flipity Flop......Gustin Under direction of Professor J. L. Sohm. GROCERIES WAY DOWN.

GROCERIES WAY DOWN.

Granulated Sugar, 4½c.; Lion Coffee, 9c.; 6 lbs. of Sugar, 25c.; T. M. Shoe-blacking, 2 boxes 5c.; Ginger Snaps or Soda Crackers, per lb. 4½c.; Best City Meal, per peck, 20c.; New Irish Potatoes, 15c. peck; Little Neck Soft Shell Clams, per can, 10c.; Best Canned Salmon, 9c.; Sea-Quads, 2 cans 5c.: Potted Ham or Tongue, 3 cans 10c.; Ham or Veal Loaf, per can 8c., Root Beer, 5c. bottle; 2 lbs Full Cream Cheese, 25c.; Chipped Beef, best grade, 9c. per can; Best Lump Starch, best grade, 9c. per can; Best Lump Starch, 6 pounds 25c.; 3 bars Witch Hazel Toilet Soap, 10c.; Large Bottle Household Ammonia, 5c. bottle; Large Boxes of Sardines, 5c.; Cooked, Silced Ham, per lb. 12½c.; Pure Cider Vinegar, 20c gallon; Mountain Roll Butter, 18c lb.; Assoyted Jellies, any kind, 3 lbs 10c.; Va. Comb Honey, 15c package. We can save you money on Vegetables, Eggs, Chickens.
S. ULLMAN'S SON, 3 Stores.

C. & O. TRAINS, NOS. 5 AND 8.

Between Richmond and Gordonsvill on Sunday.

Effective Sunday, August 17th, No. 5, leaving Richmond at 10:20 P. M., and Yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways."
God ordained the universal competitive gystem, the logical conclusion of which indeed. If they should go in a year,

CONGRESSMAN RHEA PREPARED TO WIN

He Will Have Opposition, but is Confident of Success.

PERSONAL GOSSIP IN BRISTOL

Confederate Veterans of That City to Hold Reunion and Pic-Nic-Opera House Greatly Improved. Many Social Functions.

BRISTOL, VA., Aug. 16.-Politics in the Ninth Congressional District are beginning to show signs of life and another warm campaign is doubtless just ahead. The renomination of Hon. Wm. F. Rhea is sufficient guarantee that the Democratic end of the fight will be held up in the best of style and that gentleman confidently expects to serve a third term in Congress. The fact that he defeated General James A. Walker, de-

feated General James A. Walker, deceased, in the last two campaigns and won out in the two contests instituted by the General, has strengthened Judge Rhea with the constituency of the Ninth District and he is now ready to meet the opposition in another battle.

The decision of the Republicans to make a nomination, after it was generally understood that they would not do so, has brought out two candidates for the honor with others in prospect. The candidates who have announced are Hon. George W. Blankenship, of this city, and Hon. Robert W. Blair, of Wytheville, son of the late Hon. Frank S. Blair. Each of these gentlemen has a good following in the party, but there are others who are stronger and who, it is believed, could easily capture the nomination, should they yield to the importunities of friends and party workers and offer themselves. The nomination will be made at Abingdon on Wednesday, September 3d, and from that time until the election matters political in the Night District are expected to he as inseptember 3d, and from that time until the election matters political in the Ninth District are expected to be as in-teresting as they were during the cam-paigns of '94, '96, '98 and 1900, in which General Walker was the standard-bearer of the Republican party and in two of which he carried that standard to vic-tory.

which he carried that standard to victory.

The Confederate veterans of Bristol and surrounding section have decided to hold their annual reunion and picnic in this city on the third Thursday in September. Several well known speakers are on the programme and a number of prominent Confederates from a distance are expected to be in attendance.

Miss Susie Reynolds gave a swell reception at the paiatial home of her father. Major A. D. Reynolds, on Wednesday night, in honor of her guests, Misses Critz and Lybrook, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The work of repairing and redecorat-

N. C.

The work of repairing and redecorating the interior of the Harmeling opera house has been completed. The color scheme is pink and blue and white and gold, and makes a complete and pleasing change in the appearance of the interior of the building.

James Shelton, a young man of this city, was struck by a train at Chilhowie,

city, was struck by a train at Chilhowie, Va., a few days ago and seriously hurt. It was thought at the time that his injuries were fatal, but it is now believed that he will recover. He was brought to his home here.

John File, near Bristol, had the misfortune to lose his left arm in an accident. He was looking after matters about his sawmill when he slipped and fell against a circular saw in full motion which severed the arm between the elbow and shoulder.

which severed the arm between the elbow and shoulder.

A. S. Gump, the oldest clothier in
Bristol in point of experience, has retired from business on account of failing
health. From a small beginning thirty
years ago he had built up an extensivo
wholesale and retail trade and occupied
one of the largest and finest buildings in
the city. The business has been purchased by Gump & Mitchell, the former
his son and the latter his head clerk.

T. P. Crow and E. C. Redefer, each of
whom lost a leg in a railroad accident
have returned from Richmond, where
they went to be fitted with cork legs.

"Try." (By a Girl of Twelve.) It is a useless thing; But always remember God is man; He is good to everything!

"Try not to be so cross
When mama calls, dear;
Try not to toss
Everything at baby, dear.

For mama loves you.

SABRE RECOVERED AFTER MANY YEARS

Interesting Story of the Good Fortune of Judge Bliss, Rhode Island, in Recovering Sword.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) ARCANUM, VA., Aug. 16 .- A short time ago Mr. T. W. Garnett, of Buckingham county, received a letter from Judge Bliss, of Providence, R. I., stat-

ing that he had been informed by Mr. Robert Baber, of Buckingham, that Mr. Garnett was one of the four men he had wounded in the battle of Waynesboro, Va., in 1864.

va., in 1964.

Mr. Garnett replied to Judge Bliss' letter and mentioned that he got possession of the sabre that belonged to the man by whom he was wounded in the charge of Waynesboro, soon after the fight, and carried it the rest of the Civil War, and that two days after the surrender, on his way home, he put it under the bottom rail of a fence, near Buckingham courthouse. Mr. Garnett says he was advised to take off his side arms, and not knowing the terms of the surrender, he concealed the sabree, intending at the time, to go for it after peace was re-stored; but he never did. Judge Bliss felt certain that the sabre

was the one with which he made the charge and requested Mr. Garnett to try and get it for him. Mr. Garnett went to see Mr. B. F. Shepherd, and learned to his surprise that he had the sabre in his possession. Mr. Shepherd said he found it when he moved the fence from over it in 1874. Mr. Shep-herd gave the sabre to Mr. Garnett, and on July 28, it was expressed from Farm-ville to Judge Bliss, of Rhode Isand, who expressed great delight at having his sabre in his hands again. Inomas W. Garnett was the first man

wounded in the charge made by Capt. Bilss at Waynesboro. The other three were Captain William A. Moss, laka treasurer of Buckingham. Robert L. Baber and Mr. Hugh Hamelton, of War-renton, Vz. The sabre was captured in 1864; was hidden under a fence in 1865; was found by Shepherd in 1874, and was restored to Judge Bliss on July 30, 1902. The recovery of the sabre is remarkable, but not less so than the fact, that Judge Bliss has sought and found all four men.

Buying A Piano

Is a very important matter. It means either one or two things-Life-long satisfaction and pleasurable comfort, or bitter disappointment, dissatisfaction and discord, so take no chances, but buy

Cable, Conover, Kingsbury, Schubert or Wellington Piano.

They are instruments of world renowned reputation.

Many of the largest schools and colleges are equipped exclusively with these famous makes. Eminent artists use and endorse them

We invite you to call and see our big stock.

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R. H. BOSHER'S SONS, Carriages, Wagons and Harness.

Depot Rockaways Extension Tops **Doctors' Buggies**

Ladies' Phaetons

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Victorias EVERYTHING OF THE LATEST STYLE IN VEHICLES. Our Repository contains most everything to be found in a First-Class Carriage Factory. We invite your careful inspection of our stock. Our Repairing and Repainting Departments are the BEST in the city. A number of Second-Hand Runabouts, Traps, Phaetons, Buggies, &c., on hand.

R. H. BOSHER'S SONS, 15 S. Ninth St., Richmond, Va.

NEW SCHEDULE

Park! Beach

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, AUG. 17TH, 1902.

Leave Richmond, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. Leave Richmond, Sundays only, 9:30 A. M. and

50c ROUND TRIP 50c



Great Reduction on Chamber Suits and Sideboards

Our new fall stock is now coming in erators to go at a sacrifice. Large stock of CARPETS, MATTINGS and LINO-LEUMS at the lowest prices. No charge for laying. Cash or credit.

JONES BROS. & CO.

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